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TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1867.

Partisanship on the Rampage.

It is curious to observe how a spirit of intense bigotry and unscrupulous partisanship can appropriate to its own ends the most incongruous materials. People of ordinary sense and candor saw nothing, we presume, of a political character in the late case of a minister who, in the endeavor to secure the obedience of his child, punished him so severely as to cause his death. The papers have not informed us whether the infatuated man was in the habit of voting the Democratic ticket or the Republican ticket; the evidence before the tury on the trial did not disclose whether he was a supporter of Congress or of the Presi-· dent; his views upon the question of reconstruction were not elicited, we believe; nor did the prosecuting attorney accuse the poor wretch of having been a pro-slavery man, from his excessive use of an instrument of punishment once so much in vogue among Southern slave masters. It was reserved for the lofty imagination and the transcendent genius of our Democratic contemporary to discover the political bearings of the transaction. That paper gloats over the miserable father's confession through a leader of nearly a column in length, in which we are treated to "Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe," "Uncle Tom's Cabin," "John Calvin," "Roger Williams," "The Quakers," "Concrete Puritanism," "New England influence," "Mr. Lincoln and his 75,000 men," "Puritan sense of duty"-all closing up with the profound and pathetic peroratic exclamation:-"And these are the people who talk of Southern cruelty!"

This is about as reasonable as it would have been for us to have tried to hold Catholicism and the Democratic party responsible for the murders committed by Probst. Yet we suppose there must be a class of minds upon which sophistry of this kind has its effect. We judge, however, that the Age is wasting its labors in that direction, since that class of people are already safely collected within the Democratic fold.

Our contemporary sneers at the expression, "A sense of duty." It says that the hardhearted creditor collects his debts from a sense of duty; that Mrs. Stowe wrote "her vile book" from a sense of duty; and that the Calvinists drove Roger Williams out of Massachusetts, and whipped Quakers, from a sense of duty, etc. etc. Our contemporary should carry its illustrations further. When the Established Church of England persecuted the Non-conformists of every name, slaving them by thousands, are we to suppose that they did not also pretend to act from a sense of duty? When Philip and the bloody Alva drenched the Netherlands in human gore, in the interests of Catholisism, was it from a love of cruelty or from a migtaken sense of duty? Have none but the Puritans ever erred from a sense

Come down to later times. Does not our contemporary plead almost daily for Jeff. Davis and the Southern Rebels generally, because they are assumed to have acted from a sense of duty in rebelling against the United States? Take the case of our contemporary itself. Must we not suppose that it assisted the Rebel cause, and did all it could against the Government during the Rebellion, "from a sense of duty?" Has it not been, too, from a sense of duty, though a mistaken one, that it has been such a persistent supporter of that horrible and cruel system of oppression stigmatized by Wesley as "the sum of all villanies?" Take its present persecution of the colored race-its attempts to deprive them of all social and civil rights; to prevent them from being educated and enlightened; and to thrust them down into degradation and vicemust we not suppose it acting purely from a sense of duty in this? If not-if in its support of cruelty, oppression, rebellion, treason, slavery, and injustice generally, it has been consciously and with malice prepense thus acting against society, and against its own esense of duty"-then we must give to it a much darker character than it even now possesses. This is ad captandum, we know: but it is a perfectly legitimate application of our contemporary's style of arguing. The truth is, a man's sense of duty is merely his sense of right. Through ignorance, prejudice, bigotry, or what not, he may err in his judgment of what is right, and so may conscientiously do what is in itself wrong. But are we therefore to discard conscience, and urge men to violate their sense of duty and do what they believe to be wrong? Such would seem to be our contemporary's idea.

The Report of the New Orleans Investigating Committee.

THE report of the committee of Congress appointed to investigate the New Orleans riot was read in the House of Representatives yesterday. It fully confirms the previously ormed popular judgment of that infamous proceeding. The Committee say that there has been no occasion during our national history where a riot has occurred so destitute of justifiable cause, resulting in a massacre so inhuman and flend-like, as that which took place at New Orleans on the 30th of July last.

The riot was premeditated by Mayor Monroe and the thugs and Rebels forming his police. During the massacre, with exceptional cases, the police vied with the mob in the work of

murder. Over two hundred innocent persons were butchered. No policeman was killed, none severely wounded, and only ten at all injured.

The President lent himself, in advance, to the purposes of Monroe and his bloody associates. The aid of the military was promised to them, and orders to that effect were issued, not through the Secretary of War, or the General of the army, but directly to the conspirators themselves.

The condition of Louisiana demands the prompt interposition of the United States authority to save her from anarchy. The Committee accordingly report a bill for the organization of civil government within the limits of that State. It is carefully drawn, and seems to meet the demands of the case better than any plan heretofore proposed. It will come up for discussion to-day in the House.

Admission of Nebraska-A Retrospect. It is now almost thirteen years since Stephen A. Douglas, then a Senator in Congress from the State of Illinois, proposed an amendment to a bill pending in the Senate for the organization of the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, providing for the repeal of the slavery restriction clause of the celebrated, Missouri Compromise. The proposed measure, though disguised under the specious name of "Popular Sovereignty," was really brought forward in the interest of the slave power, then aiming at supreme control in the Government of the nation. Like an overdose of poison, it proved its own antidote. It served to rouse the slumbering conscience of the nation, stupefied and debauched by acquiescence in the infamous Fugitive Slave bill, and other so-called compromise measures of 1850, and opened that final epoch of the anti-slavery struggle whose fruits the nation is even now endeavoring to secure. Upon the night of the original passage of the bill through the Senate, William H. Seward, who led the little phalanx of anti-slavery men in that body, made a speech, whose lustre we could wish had not since been so sadly dimmed, in which he uttered these striking words:-"Come on, then, gentlemen of the Slave States. Since there is no escaping your challenge, I accept it in behalf of the cause of freedom. We will engage in competition for the virgin soil of Kansas, and God give the victory to the side which is stronger in numbers as it is in right."

What a history from that day to this ! First came the Kansas struggle, lasting from 1855 to 1861, and resulting in the final downfall of the Democratic party. Then followed the Rebellion of the South, and its mad efforts to overthrow the Government of the nation, resulting in the abolition of slavery and the extinction of the slave power. The ship of state still tosses upon the uncalmed waves of that great convulsion. But the progress she has made towards the haven of Republican principles is shown in the latest act of Federal legislation, the admission of Nebraska as a State upon the basis not only of liberty, but of absolute political equality for all her inhabitants. How wonderfully has Providence overruled the wrath of men, and caused their wicked designs to further the great purposes of

Of the men who voted for the Nebraska bill in the Senate, poor Douglas has gone to his grave, dying amid the fierce and bloody convulsion which he did so much to evoke; Cass too has passed away; Hunter, Mason, Slidell, Gwin, and Benjamin are traitors, fugitives, and vagabonds from the country which, failing to rule, they attempted to ruin.

Of those who voted against the bill, Foot and Houston have passed from among men; Chase is our honored Chief Justice; Seward is Secretary of State; Fessenden, Sumner, and Wade are still in the Senate; and Hamlin has been

Not one of the thirty-seven Senators who voted for the bill is now in public life. Among those who supported the bill in the House of Representatives, we find the names of James H. Lane, Frederick P. Stanton, John C. Breckinridge, J. A. McDougall, and others who have figured since in public life. Of the whole number, however, 113, but two or three are still left in official position.

Among the opponents of the bill in the House we find the names of a large number who are still members of that body, or in other public positions, such as Banks, the Washburnes, John Wentworth, Governor Fenton, Senators Yates and Morgan, L. D. Campbell, etc. Joshua R. Giddings, and many others of lesser note, have passed away.

In all our political history, there is no one governmental act which seems to have been the proximate cause of such great and startling results as the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska

-An English journal says;-"The dignified repose of one of our highest courts of legal judicature was disturbed on Saturday by an incldent of an uncommon description. During a momentary pause in the business a decently dressed man, speaking with a northern accent, stood up in the Court of Queen's Bench, and holding up his right hand, in which he held a scrap of paper, said; - My lords, my name is James Derbyshire, and I am authorized to come here to prove myselt to be the heir of England, descended from King James II.' The Lord Chief Justice, with the most imperturbable gravity, asked if he had any application to make; and the reply being in the negative, his lordship said, 'Very well,'"

-The return of the cattle plague in Great Britain, published by authority of the Lords of the Privy Council, makes the following statements:- "The number of animals attacked since the commencement is 253,820, being 1 in every 19 of the estimated ordinary stock of cattle; and out of every 1000 attacked, the results of which

have been reported, 862 animals perished.' -On the 1st of January the foreign popula. tion of Nice consisted of 123 Germans, '200 Americans, 486 English, 3 Brazilians, 16 Belgians, 7 Danes, 11 Spaniards, 415 French, 2 Greeks, 8 Dutch, 1 Hungarian, 42 Italians, 7 Moldo-Wallachians, 8 Turks, 11 Poles, 130 Russians, 5 Swedes, 21 Swiss-altogether 1495.

THE FERIAN ARMY.

Important Orders of President Roberts and General Spear-Organization of the Irish-American Army. The following order, designating the organi-tion of the Irish Republican Army, with which

tion of the Irish Republican Army, with which
the second invasion of Canada is to be attempted, is now for the first time made public:
War Department, Fentan Brotherhood,
No. 706 Broadway, New York, January 21,
1807.—The following name and designation is
hereby given to the reciments of infantry of
the Irish Republican army, now under process
of organization, viz.:—
The infantry envolled in the States of Maine,
New Hampshire, and Vermont, will company

The infaulty enrolled in the States of Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont will compose the 1st Regiment of Infantry, I. R. A. Those enrolled in Massachusetts, the 2d Regiment. In Connecticut and Rhode Island, the 3d Regiment. In New York City and Brooklyn, the 4th and 5th Regiments. In the East portion of the State of New York, cont of a line running from Sacketts Harbor to Binghamton, including Albany, Troy, Utica, Platisburg, Ogdensburg, etc. etc., 6th Regiment, and all west of that line, including Buffalo, Dunkirk, etc. etc., the 7th Regiment. The 8th Regiment will be at present left vacant.

In New Jersey and that portion of Pannsylvania lying east of the Susquehanna river, the

In New Jersey and that portion of Pannsylvania lying east of the Susquehanna fiver, the 9th Regiment. All of Pennsylvania lying west of the Susquehanna river, the 9th Regiment. All of Pennsylvania lying west of the Susquehanna river, the 10th Regiment. In Delaware, Märyland, and Virginia, the 11th Regiment. In Ohio, the 12th Regiment. In Illinois, the 14th Regiment. In Michigan, the 15th Regiment. In Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota, the 16th Regiment. In Missouri and Kansas, the 17th Regiment. In Tennessee. North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama, the 18th Regiment. In Mississippi, Louisians, Arkansas, Texas, and Florida, the 19th Regiment. In Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon, the 20th Regiment. In Nebraska, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, California, Arizona, and New Mexico, the 21st Regiment.

ment.

I. Military Inspectors, Organizers, and Centres of Circles, in the above-named States and Territories, will Immediately, upon a Company being raised, forward the muster-rolls, properly filled up, to these headquarters, when the letter of the Company will be designated and for-When authority is given to raise Cavalry

or Artillery Companies, instructions relative to the Number of the Regiment and Letter of the Company will be issued from these headquar-ters as soon as complete rolls of the same are

received and approved.

By command of President Wm. R. Roberts.
S. P. SPRAR,
Adj.-Gen, and Acting Secretary of War, F. B.

#### LETTER FROM HORACE GREELEY.

His Solicitude for the Future of the United States.

Many of the friends of Horace Greeley regret that he was not chosen to the United States Senate, and there is no man more popular in the hearts of the people than the Philosopher of the New York Tribune. To no one man in America does the country owe more. He feels no disappointment in the result, and said before the election he wanted no more power. He has recently written the following letter to Hon. James M. Scovel, of New Jersey:-

"New York, February 3, 1867,—My Friend:— Be patient. The world knows I did what was right, without regard to consequences. " \* \* \* I have done my best to carry the country through the great crisis and bring her out right. I have doubtless made mistakes. I may yet make others, if I should live long enough. I am fifty-six years old to-day, and feel that my work is mainly done. I have just corrected my History for new editions, have paid nearly the last debt I owed, and hope to be of some use in getting the country settled on the right basis before I go hence. When business next brings getting the country
before I go hence. When business next brings
you to this city, let me know a little beforehand, and I will try to sit down and talk matters over. I wish I were as free as you from
public responsibility and anxiety.

"Yours, Horack Greeley."

Ice in Loudon.

On the night of the 22d of January, the streets of London witnessed what is best described as a phenomenon, from its very unusual occurrence. This was a tall of rain which froze immediately on reaching the ground. The whole surface of the streets and pavement, every object on which the rain bad fallen, was coated with a sheet of ice of uniform thickness, which glistened like a film of glass or varnish. In a few minutes the streets were rendered impassable. It was painful to see the omnibuses and cab umbling in all directions on a sheet ice as hard and smooth as a slide, and much more treacherous, from its uneven surface, Innumerable accidents happened. At midnight the streets were full of skaters. One gentleman skated from Onslow Square to St. James' Square, without once remaying his skates.

- A Vienna letter says: - "The Austrian notions of club life are rather curious; but there are one or two clubs in Vienna which are not so unlike a sixth-rate London club, e.g., the Casino, the Commercial Club—which, bythe-way, is all card, bullard, and supper rooms with a furtive little chamber to read in-and the Union, a really comfortable, even luxurious club, with a facade of splendid windows overlooking the Freyunk, liveliest but one of all open spaces in Vienna. The reading-room, drawing-room, and billiard-room of the Union are models of convenience and elegance. English clubman would, however, be rather surprised to see, in a corner of the last-named apartment, a huge grand piano!"

-A correspondent writes:- "The amount of gambling going on at the various Parisian cercles has greatly displeased the Emperor. I read in the correspondence of a Swiss paper that his Majesty summoned M. de Lavalette, and spoke to him on the subject. His Majesty is reported to have said:- You know what gambling is, mon cher ministre-so just take sters to put it down.' Easier said than done.
M. de Lavalette has found nothing better, I am
told, than a circular which he has drawn up, and is about to publish, recommending the cercles to stick to whist or piquet, but eachew games of chance. The circular, I am told. winds up with a threat that the cercles where lansquenet is played after this warning will be sum marily closed.

-One Monsieur Martinaire, alias Lamartiniere, has been sentenced at Paris to six months' imprisonment and fined 10,000 francs, for the possession of a clandestine press in the Isie of St. Denis. This is the press from which are supposed to have issued certain revolu-tionary manifestoes against the Spanish Gov-

### SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING .- JOY, COE & CO. Agents for the "TRLEGRAPH." and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have RE-MOVED from FIFTH and CHESAUT to No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT.

OFFICER: No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia;
TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 730 54p

HON. HUGH L. BOND, OF BALTImore, will deliver the Sixth Lecture of the Course, under the auspices of the S. C. and STATIS-TICAL ASSOCIATION, on THURSDAY evening, February 14, at National Hall, MARKET Street, above Twelfth, Subject—"The Condition and Propects of the Colored People of Maryland."

The celebrated Black Swan will furnish music, as usual.

Admission, 25 cents. Tickets may be had at TRUMPLER'S Music Store. SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets, and at the door. 2 H 4t

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Philacelphia.

Dr. J. H. WOHTHINGTON, Superintendent.
Application for the admission of patients may be made to the Superintendent, at the Asylum, or to either of the undernamed M. A. N. Aughts:

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C. Ellis, N. E. cor, Seventh and Market streets.
William Bettle, No. 25 N. Sixth street.
Herstio C. Wood, No. 117 Chesnut street.
John C. Allen, No. 23 S. Twelith street.
John C. Allen, No. 25 S. Twelith street.
John Carter, No. 25 S. Twelith street.
Mark Balderston, No. 32 N. Sixth street.
Mark Balderston, No. 32 N. Sixth street.
Wistar Morris, near Oiney.
E. P. Morris, Germantown, and 805 Market street.
Nathan Hilles, Frankford;
David Scull. No. 815 Arch street.
W. Kinsey, S. W. cor, Third and Vine streets,
William B. Cooper, near Camden, New Jersey,
S. Emlen, Germantown, and 627 Market street,
Howard Yarnall, No. 922 Mount Vernon street,
Francis R. Close, Germantown, and No. 1 Walnut street.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH PENNSYL-WALNUT Street BALLEGAD COMPANY, No. 407

WALNUT Street. PHILADRAPHIA. January 10, 1867.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER Caset, out of the net earnings, in Serip, bearing no interest, and convertible into the reven per-cent Morigage Bonds of the Company, in sums of Five Hundred Dollars, on and after MAY 1, 1867, on presentation at the Office of the Company.

The Scrip so issued will be delivered to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the lat of FEBRUARY next.

The Transier Books of the Company will close at 3 o'clock this P. M., and remain closed until the 21st instant.

115 lm WILLIAM WISTER,

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE DIVIVIALA, No. 303 WALNUT Street.

At a Stated Meeting of the Board of Managers, held this day, it was

Resolved That a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the DELAWARE DIVINION CANAL COMPANY OF PENNLYLVANIA, clear of State and National tax, is bereby declared, Dayable on and siter February 15 nex, and that the Transfer Books be closed until February 22.

CHARLES C. LONGSTRETH.

1 31thstutts

OFFICE OF TREMONT COAL COM-CHANGE, No. 18 PHILADELPHIA EX-PHILADELPHIA, February 11, 1867,

NOTICE.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Tremont Coal Company will be held at No. 16 Philiadelphia Exchange, in the city of Philadelphia, on TUES. DAY, the twenty-sixth day of February, at 12 o'clock M., at which time and place the Annual Election for President and Directors, to serve the ensuing year, will beheld.

2 11 12t GEORGE A. COLKET, Secretary.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILBOAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, January 28, 1864.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Annual Meeting of the Ntockhologrs of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 19th day of February, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Board of Trade Rooms, No. 595 CHESNUT Street.
The Annual Election for Directors will be held on MONDAY, the 4th day-of March, 1867, at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.

1 28 19t

EDMUND SMITH, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the DARK HOLLOW OIL AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY will be held on MONDAY, February 18, 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M., at to 21814 WALNUT Street. Room No. 4, Second Story. Philadelphia, January 30, 1867.

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PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN

\$23,000,000.

AN ACT TO CREATE A LOAN FOR THE REDEMPTION OF THE OVERDUE BONDS OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

Whereas, The bonds of the Commonwealth, and certain certificates of indebtedness. amounting to TWENTY-THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, have been overdue and unpaid

And whereas, It is desirable that the same should be paid, and withdrawn from the market;

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same. That the Governor, Auditor-General, and State Treasurer be, and are hereby, authorized and empowered to borrow, on the faith of the Commonwealth in such amounts and with a section. monwealth, in such amounts and with such notice (not less than forty days) as they may deem most expedient for the interest of the State, twenty-three millions of dollars, and issue certificates of loan or bonds of the Commonwealth for the same, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum payable semi-annually, on the 1st of February and 1st of August, in the city of Philadelphia; which certificates of loan or bonds shall not be which certificates of loan or bonds shall not be subject to any taxation whatever, for State, municipal, or local purposes, and shall be paya-ble as follows, namely:—Five millions of dollars payable at any time after five years, and within ten years; eight millions of dollars paya-ble at any time after ten years, and within afteen years; and ten millions of dollars at any time after fifteen years, and within twenty-five years; and shall be signed by the Governor and State Treasurer, and State Treasurer, and countersigned by the Auditor-General, and registered in the books of Auditor-General, and registered in the books of the Auditor-General, and to be transferable on the books of the Commonwealth, at the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia; the proceeds of the whole of which, loan, including premiums, etcetera, received on the same, shall be applied to the payment of the bonds and certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

Section 2. The bids for the said loan shall be opened in the presence of the Governor, Auditor-General, and State Transurer, and awarded to the highest bidder: Provided, That no certificate hereby authorized to be issued shall be negotiated for less than its par value.

Section 3. The bonds of the State and certificates of indebtedness, now overdue, shall be receivable in payment of the said loan, under such regulations as the Governor, Auditor-General, and State Treasurer may prescribe; and every bidder for the loan now authorized to be issued, shall state in his bid whether the to be issued, shall state in his bid whether the same is payable in cash or in the bonds, or certificates of indebtedness of the Common-

Section 4. That all trustees, executors, administrators, guardians, agents, treasurers, com-mittees, or other persons, holding, in a fiduclary capacity, bonds or certificates of indebt-edness of the State or moneys, are hereby authorized to bid for the loan hereby authorized to be issued, and to surrender the bonds or certificates of loan held by them at the time of making such bid, and to receive the bonds authorized to be issued by this act.

Section 5. Any person or persons standing in the fiduciary capacity stated in the fourth section of this act, who may desire to invest money in their hands for the benefit of the trust, may, without any order of court, invest the same in the bonds authorized to be issued by this act, at a rate of premium not exceeding twenty per centum.

Section 6. That from and after the n this act, all the bonds of this Commonwealth shall be paid off in the order of their maturity. Section 7. That all loans of this Commonwealth, not yet due, shall be exempt from State, municipal, or local taxation, after the interest due February 1st, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, shall have been Section 8. That all existing laws, or portions thereof, inconsistent herewith, are hereby re

JOHN P. GLASS, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
L. W. HALII,
Speaker of the Senate. Approved the second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

JOHN W. GEARY.

In accordance with the provisions of the above act of Assembly, scaled proposals will be received at the Office of the State Treasurer in the city of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, until 12 o'clock M., of the 1st day of April, A. D. 1887, to be endorsed as follows:—"Proposals for Pann-sylvania State Loan," Treasury Department, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, United States of America.

America.

Bids will be received for \$5,000,000, relmbursable in five years and payable in ten years; 88,000,000, relmbursable in fifteen years; and \$10,000,000, relmbursable in fifteen years and payable in twenty-five years.

The received for interest to be either five or six per The rate of interest to be either five or six per cent, per annum, which must be explicitly stated in the bid, and the bids most advantageous to the State will be accepted. No bid for less than par will be considered. The bonds will be issued in sums of \$50, and such higher sums as desired by the loaners, to be free from State, local, and municipal taxes.

The overdue bonds of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania will be received at par in pay-ment of this loan, but bidders must state whether they intend to pay in cash or in the overdue loans aforesaid, No distinction will be made between bidders paying in cash or overdue loans,

JOHN W. GEARY, Governor of Pennsylvania, JOHN F. HARTRANFT, Auditor-General W. H. KEMBLE, State Treasurer.

N. B.—No newspaper publishing the above, unless authorized, will receive pay. 27 REMOVAL.

EMOVAL.

To accommodate our continually increasing business, we have taken the commodious room,

SECOND STORY, NEW LEDGER BUILDING, S. W. Corner SIXTH and CHESNUT Sta., (Entrance on Sixth street).

Into which we have removed, where we shall be pleased to see our many patrons and friends. J. M. BRADSTREET & SON. J. B. BROOKE, Superintendent Philadelphia Office. Philadelphia, February 2, 1867.; 2 2 1m

REMOVAL. E. H. THARP, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

REMOVED TO No. 32 South THIRD Street. COLLECTIONS made on all parts of the Unite States 22 Im4e

DREER & SEARS REMOVED TO No. 412
PRUNE Street.—DREER & SEARS, formsriv or
Goldsmith's Hall, I'llRARY Street, have removed to
No. 412 PRDNE Street, between Fourth and Fifth
streets, where they will continue their Manufactory of
Gold Chains, Bracelets, etc., in every variety. Also the
sale of fine Gold, Silver, and Copper. Old Gold and
Silver bought.
January 1, 1967]